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# Hongkong Daily Press.

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. a943

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83]

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Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. [1374

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Hongkong, 26th October, 1908. a32

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Hongkong, 14th November, 1908. [a1665

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View Book of Hongkong and Neigh-  
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**OLD TOM GIN**  
IS THE BEST OBTAINABLE.  
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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
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Hongkong, 5th November, 1908. a34

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THE following POWER PLANT at present installed and running at the ASTOR  
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Immediate Delivery can be given. Applications to be addressed to the Secretary  
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Four Ammeters Reading from 0/300 Amperes, D.C.  
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Four Panels complete with throw-in switches, one for each machine, two single  
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METERS—Five 200 Amperes Meters, D.C. for shunt wire connection. 110 Volts.  
TYPE "UNION" WATT METERS.  
MOTOR STARTER FOR DYNAMOS—One Set of Resistance Coils and Carbon  
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TOOLS—One Complete Set of Spanners for Gas Engines only.  
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TANKS—One Exhaust Tank, with Piping.  
One Water Tank (about 55 cubic feet).  
CABLE FROM MACHINES TO BOARD—about 50 feet.  
By Order of the Board, A. W. WHITLOW,  
Secretary. [a1583  
Shanghai, 13th November, 1908.

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To His Majesty  
THE KING  
By Royal  
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UNDERTAKEN.  
Hongkong, 10th September, 1908. [81  
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FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS  
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Photographic Goods of every Description  
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Developing and Printing Undertaken.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1448

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**HONGKONG HOTEL**  
FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.  
Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.  
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel  
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Electric Lifts to each Floor.  
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Telephones on every Floor.  
Every Comfort.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.  
Matron in attendance.  
CHARGES MODERATE AND NO EXTRAS.  
[a39] A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

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A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if  
required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1475  
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PRIVATE HOTEL.  
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MACDONNELL ROAD.  
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ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water  
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,  
putting green and fine stabling for horses.  
[a41] Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE.

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PRIVATE HOTEL.  
STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis  
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Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort.  
Fine View of the Harbour; Reduced Terms  
for the Summer Months. Telephone, No. 690.  
Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS.  
"Braeside," 20 Macdonnell Road.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a40  
PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.  
MRS. GILLANDERS.  
"CLAREMONT"  
2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. [1326

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TELEPHONE 197.  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Mrs. M. MATTHAEY, Proprietress.  
A thoroughly First-Class and Up-to-Date Hotel.  
Large and Airy Rooms, affording every comfort  
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Table D'Hôte at Separate Tables.  
MODERATE RATES.  
Telegraphic address: "Comfort," Hongkong.  
For Particulars, apply to  
M. MATTHAEY,  
Proprietress.  
Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a1268

**VICTORIA HOTEL**  
SHAMKHEEN-CANTON.  
MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.  
Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMKHEEN."  
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.  
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Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under  
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GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.  
Every information and Special attention given  
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REASONABLE RATES.  
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Proprietor.  
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(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH  
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THE Hotel is under European manage-  
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food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.  
All comforts of a home.  
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of  
a few days rest and quiet.  
Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
colony of Macao.  
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.  
Two steamers (s.s. *Sun An* and *Sun Tai*) daily to  
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from Canton, give easy communication with  
both these centres.  
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."  
For Terms, apply to  
[a216] THE MANAGER.



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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG, 6th November, 1903

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash.

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## DEATH.

On the 4th October, at Cheltenham, Dr. Henry LATO late of Swatow. Deeply regretted. [1891]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 20TH 1903.

THE public, we venture to suggest, are entitled to some explanation of the Government's action with regard to the verdicts given by the coroners' juries who spent many days inquiring into the circumstances attending the deaths of several persons killed as the result of the collapse of buildings in the typhoon of last July. In both cases a verdict of manslaughter was returned against the persons who supervised the erection of the buildings. In the one case the person committed to take his trial on this charge was a Chinaman who had received no payment for his supervision; in the other case the charge was laid against one of the European architects authorised by the Government to practice in the Colony. An indictment was filed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL in the case of the Chinaman; he was tried at the last Criminal Sessions, and convicted. He was, however, sentenced to only one day's imprisonment, but the CHIEF JUSTICE clearly indicated that had the man been paid for his supervision, his punishment would have been more severe. So far as the evidence given at the Coroner's inquest went, the case against the European architect was on all fours with that of the Chinaman, the chief point of difference being that the European was paid for his work while the other was not. But the ATTORNEY-GENERAL it appears has not found a "true bill" against the

European. In the ordinary course, the case should have come on for trial at the Criminal Sessions, but when the CHIEF JUSTICE took his seat on Wednesday the ATTORNEY-GENERAL pleasantly informed His Lordship that there were no indictments on the file. The public is thus left to infer that a case in which great public interest centred has been quietly abandoned, and we may add the public has not been slow to make random guesses as to the reason. We have no hesitation in saying that it is contrary to the public interest that the case should have been dropped without a public explanation of the reasons. What other view can the Crown expect the public to take of the matter in the circumstances than that this is a glaring instance of partiality in the administration of the law? I point out of fact this is the interpretation commonly being given to the matter, and it is much to be regretted that the ATTORNEY-GENERAL did not find some means of making public his reason for declining to file the indictment desired by the Coroner's jury. To suppose for one moment that the action of the Crown has been influenced by "fear, favour or affection" is absurd. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL doubtless had good reasons for thinking that it would be impossible for him to secure a conviction in the case. This in itself, however, constitutes a reason why a public explanation should be made. At the Coroner's inquiry it was pleaded on behalf of the architects that they were protected by the Government certificate that the houses had been built in compliance with the provisions of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance. "Now one of the provisions of the Ordinance of 1903 referred to is Section 109 which regulates the construction of walls and which reads as follows:—"Every wall constructed of brick, stone or other hard and incombustible substance shall be solid across its entire thickness and shall be properly bonded and substantially put together with cement mortar or good lime mortar composed of good cement or lime and clean sharp sand, with red or yellow earth or other suitable material to the satisfaction of the Building Authority etc." The case therefore raised the question as to whether the architect is entirely absolved from responsibility when the Building Authority and the Medical Officer of Health jointly certify that a house "has been built in compliance with the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance." For our part we do not think the Government is justified in giving a certificate in those terms. All that the Government can certify—and all, in our judgment, that the Government ought to be required to certify—is that a house has been built in accordance with the plans officially approved. But the terms of the Government certificate certainly cover a great deal more than that; and it would be of public interest to know whether the abandonment of the case implies the Government's acceptance of the entire responsibility? We are concerned only with the general public aspects of the matter, and would very much regret if our comments were read as in any sense a personal attack upon the architect whose misfortune it is to be so conspicuously connected with the matter. Nothing is farther from our intention than that. We do not doubt that some good reason for the abandonment of the case exists, and all we desire and all we suggest is that the reason should be as publicly made known as was the fact of the Coroner's commitment of the architect for trial. We urge this primarily with a view to the maintenance of public confidence in the impartial administration of justice and, incidentally, in order that the general public may know whether, in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, builders and architects are entirely absolved from responsibility immediately a Government certificate has been granted.

Admiral Emery, U.S.A., left by the German Mail steamer yesterday for the United States via Europe.

An interim dividend of thirty cents on account of 1903, payable on the 27th inst. is announced by Messrs A. S. Watson & Co.

The late Dr. S. W. Bushell, C.M.G., who was physician to the British Legation at Peking from 1868 to 1899, and was known as the leading authority on Chinese falconry, left estate worth £11,721.

A notice in the advertisement columns over the signature of the Secretary of the Sanitary Board states that the Government is now preparing a proposal to clear and limewash floors at the rate of \$1.10 per floor an application being made to him.

Mr. Herbert D. Gale desires us to state that he was erroneously described in our yesterday's issue as the Attorney-General of the Philippines. Mr. Gale holds no office whatever under the Philippine Government, but is engaged in the general practice of law in Manila.

Twenty-four subscription griffins for the Hongkong Jockey Club are due here from Shanghai on Monday and will be drawn for that afternoon.

Yesterday's telegram to the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory reported the typhoon to be East of Southern Luzon moving W.N.W.

Two natives were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday with being in possession of a quantity of cartridges without a permit. Their defence was that they got them from a friend in Macao to deliver on the hillside. Each man was fined \$5 or seven days' imprisonment.

The marriage arranged between the Rev. O. H. Knight, Church Missionary Society, Japan, second son of W. Duncan Knight, J.P., of Rappahannock, and Edith Elizabeth Thompson, eldest daughter of Captain R. Wade Thompson, J.P., of Clonskeagh Castle, county Dublin, was to take place in Dublin on November 17th.

The Shoggo Shingo predicts a temporary depression in the silk market. Its analysis is that the great activity of the past few weeks was due to speculative purchases in anticipation of Mr. Taft's election, and that the latter event being now assured, there will be a reaction until the large stock imported into the States can be digested. Already America has bought 20 or 30 thousand gen more than she had purchased in the corresponding period of last year.

The Chinese Minister to London was a guest at the annual Oyster feast at Colchester last month and in returning thanks, told a number of Chinese stories, one of them as an apology for the brevity of his remarks. Once a well-known diplomat, he said, was asked what were the necessary qualifications of a diplomat. The answer was: To study how to shut his mouth. The moral of that advice had always been impressed on him when he ate oysters. If they were to judge the diplomat by that qualification he wondered which was the cleverer—the diplomat or the oyster?

The public are eagerly looking forward to the A.D.C. production of "The Country Girl" in the first week of December. It will be a costly production for the Club, for special scenery, and dresses as well as new and original effects are required. Mr. John Robertson, as the stage manager, has undertaken no light responsibility, but the splendid proofs he has already supplied of his knowledge of stage craft abundantly assure the community that they can look forward to the performance of "The Country Girl" with full confidence that it will be well up to the high standard of all the previous efforts of the Club. The rehearsals are now "going strong."

Sir Robert Hart, the veteran Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, made his first public appearance in London since his return from the East at a dinner of the Paviors Company, in the City, last month. In the audience he was admitted as a freeman of the company. Speaking of the splendid hospitality of the Paviors, he mentioned a private banquet to which he was once entertained by some Chinese friends in Peking. It began at twelve o'clock in the day and lasted until five o'clock next morning, and during the seventeen hours there were 125 courses, of which he was able to say he tasted every one. Yet the following morning he took his coffee and bath as usual, and went through his day's work without sleeping.

Messrs. Hughes and Young, of 55, Chancery Lane, London, forwarded to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on October 14 a letter to inquire, "whether any convention has been concluded between Japan and the United Kingdom similar to that concluded on the 19th May, 1903, between the United States and Japan, under which the protection of patents, designs, and trade marks under the Japanese Patent Designs and Trade Marks Law is extended to Korea." In reply, the Foreign Office states that "his Majesty's Government are at the present moment engaged in negotiating a convention with the Japanese Government for the mutual protection of trade marks in China and Korea."

According to official reports, the experimental use of Hang-shan coal by the German East Asian Naval Squadron has been thoroughly satisfactory. The use of this coal brought to surface by the Shantung Mining Company, remarks a Berlin correspondent, will represent a considerable saving of money. Thus, in June, 1907, Cardiff coal was sold at Shanghai for £2 to £2 10s. per ton; Japanese coal sold at from 15s. to 21s., and the Shantung coal at from 17s. to 21s. a ton. Last June the new seam of coal at Hang-shan was tested by being used as fuel in the electrical station at Tsing-tai, and the result was satisfactory, and it is believed that henceforth this coal will be supplied to the German warships in the Far East, as the Admiralty will not renew contracts for the supply of Cardiff coal.

Captain F. E. C. Ryan, of H.M.S. Astraea, has submitted a report to Government on his visit to the Keelung-Cocos Islands, in September last. In referring to Direction Island, which is occupied by the staff of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, numbering 21 Europeans, 45 Chinese and five Malays, he says the staff all speak very highly of the beneficial effect of the climate. The Chinese are principally employed in building work, and will eventually return to Singapore. The Telegraph staff are very comfortably housed, and recent improvements include the addition of new tennis courts and a new cricket pitch. The difficulty of obtaining a good water supply is overcome by the erection of a distilling plant. By the recent installation also of a refrigerating and ice-making plant, the comfort and health of the Europeans has been greatly improved.

The Board of Finance at Peking has decided to withdraw the dollar currency from circulation. It is apparently not yet settled whether a limit of three or five years shall be set for the after the new national currency is issued.

Foreigners and Chinese who were in North China during the Boxer rising in 1900 will not have forgotten the late General Mei Tung-yi, who protected foreigners at Tientsin, Chihli, during that time and was afterwards rewarded with a gold watch specially sent from London, by the British Government. General Mei died in 1904. Now, says a Hankow exchange, by permission of the Chinese Government, the people at Tientsin have erected a special memorial temple for him as a recognition of his services. General Mei was one of the very few high Chinese military officers, who did not believe in the Boxers.

Sir Patrick Manson, speaking at the inaugural meeting of the winter session of the London School of Tropical Medicine, said: nothing was so gratifying to them as to have had the support of the Government for the school, and he trusted that it would be continued. There were now half-a-dozen or more laboratories established in the Crown Colonies. That was a most creditable record for the Colonial Office. Those laboratories were only now beginning to bear fruit. There was now a scheme on foot to attack one of the gravest medical problems affecting the inhabitants of the tropical world—namely, schistosomiasis, a disease which, in consequence of the enormous number of people affected, was one of prime importance, causing death and disabilities of all sorts, and one worthy the attention of Governments and institutions of a medical character under the patronage of Government. Lord Crewe presided at the meeting.

PACIFIC COAST CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE DELEGATION.

ENTERTAINED BY JAPANESE MERCHANTS.

During the past three weeks delegates from the Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, who accepted an invitation from the Japanese Chambers of Commerce to visit Japan, have been the guests of merchants of Nippon. The conference ended on Saturday, when the American visitors departed from the land of the Chrysanthemum, some to return to their homes in the States, and others to take the opportunity of visiting various places in the East.

One of the 32 delegates from America, Mr. N. H. Falk, is now a guest at the King Edward Hotel, and last night a Daily Press representative was favoured with an interview. Mr. Falk stated that the party of which he was a member landed with their wives and daughters at Yokohama, where they were met by members of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and after being shown the sights of the city and conversing on business matters, they proceeded to Tokyo. From there they visited numerous cities, and everywhere were accorded a hearty reception. "They know how to entertain," said Mr. Falk, speaking of the Japanese. "And everywhere we went, we were presented with some souvenir as a memento of the visit." During their stay the visitors and their wives and daughters were granted free passes over the railways, and although for many days they talked business from 9 a.m. till midnight, still time was made to show the Americans the sights of interest. "Travelling from Tokyo to Kobe," said Mr. Falk, "we had to stop at many stations where tables were laid for us, and we were made the guests of the citizens. Champagne was everywhere. It was a canker."

Questioned as to the benefits that would accrue from this conference, commercial or otherwise, Mr. Falk said it would undoubtedly cement the friendly relations of the two countries, and would bring about improvements in trade.

The American delegate was much impressed with what he saw at the review of the troops on the Emperor's birthday, when the visitors were provided with a tent alongside the saluting base where His Majesty was stationed. He was also delighted with the courtesy of the Emperor who, as the delegation passed, raised his hat to them.

Reverting to trade, Mr. Falk said he was of opinion that the Japanese were going to do the shipping of the Pacific Coast. From that fact the British and American shippers could not get away. Their ships were now almost entirely manned by Japanese sailors, who laboured for half the money paid to whites, and thus enabled the Japanese shipping companies, who could build their ships cheaper, to enter for trade at a price with which European firms could not compete.

Mr. Falk, who is accompanied by his wife, intends visiting Shanghai, and then returning to America.

## TO-MORROW'S CONCERT.

Following is the programme of the concert at the City Hall to-morrow night in aid of the Soldiers and Sailors' Homes (Arsonal Street):—

Piano Solo..... "Toccata and Fugue D minor,"... Bach-Lausig

Song..... "Serenade of Mephistopheles,"... (Faust), Gounod

Violin Solo..... "Legende,"..... Wieniawski

Song..... "M'ou Gouale,"..... Saint-Saens

Piano Solo..... "Ballad in F minor,"..... Chopin

Diologue..... "Collaborator," Daisy McGeech

Musical Sketch..... "Wedding Bells,"... J. H. Chalmers

Accompanied by Mrs. J. H. Chalmers

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## CHINESE RIOTS AT SINGAPORE.

STRAITS-BORN CHINESE REFUSE TO MOURN.

SINGAPORE, November 19th.

Riots have occurred here to-day owing to the refusal of Straits-born Chinese to join in the mourning for the late Emperor and Empress-Dowager of China. Shops and tram-cars were stoned and a constable was injured.

Fights took place among rival sets of coolies.

Many arrests have been made in connection with these disturbances.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

## GERMANY—THE CHANCELLOR'S INTERVIEW WITH THE KAISER.

LONDON, November 17th.

The eve of the interview between the Kaiser and Prince Buelow is characterized by a feverish suspense. The newspapers, in a final warning, urge the Chancellor to insist on an unconditional surrender. The utmost pressure is being brought to bear on His Majesty, and it is stated that he went to Baden on Sunday at the request of his grandaunt, the Dowager Duchess of Baden, who dwelt on the gravity of the popular feeling and urged His Majesty to retain Prince Buelow.

LATER

The Kaiser and Prince Buelow have had a two hours' interview at Potsdam.

It is officially announced that the Emperor listened with the gravest attention to Prince Buelow's report of the public feeling and replied that his foremost duty was to uphold the consistency of the Empire's policy. His Majesty approved of Prince Buelow's statement in the Reichstag, and assured him that he continued to have his confidence in him.

8 o'clock have jumped in Berlin.

## PORTUGAL AND CHINA.

LONDON, November 17th.

The stories of troubles in China with Portugal, and the despatch of a Portuguese squadron to Macao are unfounded. The two countries are negotiating about the delimitation of Macao.

## PHILIPPINE LOAN IS ISSUED IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 17th.

The Philippine Railway loan at 4%, for \$4,000,000 has been issued in London at 95.

## READING IN BED.

We all read in bed, but, according to the *Lancet*, it is an "unhealthy practice." Dr. H. H. Feilchenfeld, Berlin, has recently made a study of the subject with the object of finding out exactly what harm is likely to result from the habit. He finds the chief danger is to the eyes, partly because the light need is frequently insufficient, and so placed as to dazzle them, and partly because it is difficult to hold the book so that full benefit is obtained from the use of both eyes. This is more particularly the case when the reader is lying on one side. Again, there is generally a temptation to hold the book too close to the eyes, and this of itself tends to induce myopia. Very particularly is this result to be feared in the case of young persons whose eyes are not fully developed. For the reason boys and girls under sixteen should, Dr. Feilchenfeld advises, be strictly forbidden to read in bed.

The *Lancet*, however, has a word in defence of the practice. Notwithstanding all the objections which can rightly be urged against it, there are, it points out, many aged, anxious, worried, and bedridden people to whom it would seem cruel to deny what may perhaps be almost their only luxury for fear of some slight error of refraction. In such cases one should be taken that the light should be sufficiently brilliant, the eyes being shaded from it, and that the patient should lie on his back with the head and shoulders raised. In this way the dangers may be minimised.

## CHINESE BORROWINGS.

The placing of Chinese loans has been so successfully accomplished that we are apt to lose sight of certain considerations that might lead one to inquire whether most Chinese descriptions are particularly cheap. For instance, it is not easy to see that there is that growing encouragement of foreign capital and renewal of anti-foreign prejudices that should alone justify China in borrowing on the satisfactory terms obtained. There is still much local and national outcry against obtaining loans from the foreigner, even for railway purposes. If encouragement is given officially, it would seem to be due as much to a knowledge that money can be obtained without that surrender of national rights that has come marked the earlier loans, only secured even so upon more onerous terms. Yet the necessities of China are pressing, even though she does not as yet show a great national desire to exploit her resources. In time, no doubt, western innovations will be more readily welcomed, and the popular use of the railroad is in itself encouraging. But we are not particularly enamoured of the tendency to place China on the footing of a country more readily disposed to develop resources and encourage the foreigner to assist.—*For. Aff. Gazette.*

## THE NATIONAL MOURNING.

Our Canton correspondent writes on the 18th inst.—According to ancient custom the Local Authorities would have to wait until the arrival of the written Edict from Peking before issuing the proclamation ordering State Mourning. On this occasion, the Foreign Consuls here having already received cable instructions from their respective Ministers announcing officially the death of Their Majesties the late Emperor Kwong Hsueh and the Empress Dowager the Consuls caused their flags to be half-masted. Upon His Excellency the Viceroy being informed of the respect paid by the Foreign Consuls to the deceased Imperial personages, His Excellency telegraphed to Peking for instructions as to how he should act in the matter. Yesterday the Viceroy received a cable from the Board of Rites in Peking requesting His Excellency to start the State Mourning on the 19th instant.

The Viceroy has notified the officials and the gentry that the death ceremonies of the late Emperor and Empress Dowager will take place to-morrow in two separate buildings viz. that of the late Emperor in the Kwam Tai Temple and the late Empress Dowager in Weng Wah Hall. All the officials from the Viceroy downwards will have to go to each of these two places twice daily (7 a.m. and 2 p.m.) to weep before the tablets of the deceased Imperial personages for three days from the 19th instant.

Two proclamations have been issued to-day giving the mourning rites for the officials and the people, the gist being as follows—

OFFICIAL MOURNING RITES.

During 27 days, commencing from the 26th day of the 10th moon (19th instant) all officials must be in deep mourning; they must wear white long robes and use white official chairs. After the expiration of 27 days they are to wear long cloth robes for 100 days. At the end of the 100 days all officials are required to wear silk robes of a darkish colour without any figured designs for three years. During the 27 days from the 19th instant all officials must use blue ink pads for stamping their official seals, and all official documents, dispatches, proclamations, &c., must be written in blue ink. All the courts and official reception parlours must be draped in mourning. No official will be permitted to shave his head, and no wedding will be allowed for 100 days. No music will be allowed in the yamens, or in the houses of the officials for one year. Allied lanterns are to be immediately removed from the yamens and replaced by blue ones. No beating of gongs or music of whatever nature will be permitted when officials go out to pay calls.

MOURNING RITES OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

During 27 days commencing from the 15th instant all persons must be in deep mourning. Men must not wear red tassels and buttons on their hats and women must not wear gold hair ornaments or jewelry of any description. During 100 days from the 15th instant no man must shave his head. Marriages are prohibited for one month commencing from the 15th instant, and music is prohibited for 100 days.

Several lines of business had an exceptionally brisk time in the City both to-day and yesterday. Over 200 marriages took place here during those two days. It is said that all cakes in the pastry shops and restaurants have been bought up on account of the numerous weddings, and there were not a few funerals with long and grand processions accompanied by music. All silver earrings, ear picks, and in fact silver jewelry of any description available in the market have been bought up during the last two days. The silver smiths in the City are now working day and night to meet the demands.

## HELD TO RANSOM.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday two Chinese women were charged with retaining a boy by force for the purpose of obtaining a ransom from his parents.

It appears, from information received by the police, that a robbery took place in the Sun Tak district, China, about a month ago, when the boy who was retained by the defendants, was carried off with other chattels. One of the ringleaders of the band of robbers, said to be the husband of one of the women charged, is alleged to have brought the boy to Hongkong. The kidnapped youth, who is ten years of age, is said to have been closely guarded since his arrival in Hongkong, and is being held for a large sum of money. His Worship adjourned the case for a week.

## FOOTBALL.

The following "A" team will represent the Hongkong Football Club in a Rugby match v. H.M.S. "Tamar" to be played this (Friday) 20th inst. on the Club Ground. Backs, E. L. Shaw, Three-quarters, H. I. O. Garrett, A. Gregory, A. S. Kempthorne, and A. E. Wood; Halves, L. F. Blackburn and H. W. Patley; Forwards, G. P. Baxter, C. F. Cunningham, W. Leighton, H. W. Lester, S. B. Hayward, P. Linton, W. B. Stanton and E. D. C. Wolfe. Kick off at 4.45 p.m.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH SCHOONER.

A telegram from St. Vincent, Windward Islands, announces that the schooner *Lady Kennedy*, bound for Trinidad, has been seized while anchored by Venezuelan officers and her passengers and crew have been put in prison. On being informed of the seizure, the Governor of Trinidad requested Sir Vincent Corbett, the British Minister at Caracas, to investigate the affair. It is surmised that in seizing the schooner Venezuelan authorities were acting in virtue of the decree recently issued by President Castro, which practically prohibits trade between Trinidad and Venezuelan ports.



## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 19th November.

## IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR F. PIGOTT).

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.  
Re Chan Shun Shan. Mr. Hastings appeared for the petitioning creditor and Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared to oppose.

Mr. Hastings—I understand your Lordship has ordered a trial of issue?

His Lordship—Yes. The issue is proceeding now.

Su Sing Pui was called and stated that he knew the debtor slightly before he sold the goods in question. Debtor came from Annam and went to the Yuen Wo Sing where witness saw him and his accountant. The debtor resided there from June to the end of September.

The master of the Yuen Wo Sing stated that the debtor rented a cubicle from him at \$9 per month. Debtor dealt in cinnamon and put up a notice.

Mr. Hastings submitted his friend had no locus standi.

His Lordship replied that he had already decided that point.

Mr. Hastings then addressed the Court pointing out that his friend acting for this judgment creditor wished to obtain the effect of his judgment to the exclusion of the other creditors.

His Lordship did not think there was evidence of other creditors.

Mr. Hastings said the assets were \$14,000 and the liabilities \$90,000.

His Lordship explained that he had admitted Mr. Otto Kong Sing because he had raised the question of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Hastings argued at length that the estate left in Hongkong by the debtor should be available for the payment of the debts which he had contracted here. The question for the Court was whether the debtor had a domicile here. The three grounds on which domicile were recognised as ordinary residence, dwelling place and place of business. Debtor had resided in the Colony for three months during which time he had done business.

His Lordship thought that if the debtor came to Hongkong simply to dispose of the cinnamon then there was no jurisdiction. If he consigned the cinnamon to the Kwong Man to be sold on commission he did not come up on business at all.

His Lordship afterwards said that he proposed to make an order subject to this: that if he were not satisfied on the subject of jurisdiction he should cancel it.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing added that it was clear there was no residence in this case.

His Lordship said he would not grant an order on the ground of pure residence but if he was satisfied there was residence coupled with business then he would grant an order. He added that he would give a written judgment on this point.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING FUSINE JUDGE).

A KWOLLOON CRICKET CLUB CONTRACT.  
The part heard case in which the Ham Sun Wing firm sued Tang Chee as a member of the committee of the Kowloon Cricket Club to recover \$744, balance due on a contract for the erection of the pavilion on the Kowloon Cricket Club ground was called. Mr. Davidson, of Messrs Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. P. W. Goldring for the defendant.

Mr. Goldring stated that the case had been definitely settled two days ago but since that time plaintiff had seen his solicitor and had gone back on the arrangement made. This was the second time that had been done. The terms were that the defendant should pay \$400 and each side bear their own costs, the defendant agreeing to abandon the counter claim.

His Lordship remarked that it was eminently a case for settlement.

Mr. Goldring said the plaintiff had been to Mr. Hazeland's office three or four times.

Mr. Davidson—Of course these are all ex parte statements.

Mr. Goldring—I am prepared to prove it.

Mr. Davidson said that his client came to him with a proposal made by Mr. Hazeland for a settlement, but Mr. Hazeland had no authority to settle the case. He told his client that the offer was ridiculous and that he should on no account consent to settle until the counter claim had been filed. In the absence of the counter claim the plaintiff was entitled to judgment. Why, he asked, was the counter claim not filed?

Mr. Goldring—Because we understood that the case had been settled and the terms agreed.

His Lordship—Do you raise the point there is a binding agreement to settle? The plaintiff seems to have acted without his solicitors, a foolish thing to do.

Mr. Goldring—Yes, an agreement to settle.

Mr. Davidson—Mr. Hazeland went and tried to get my client to settle.

Mr. Goldring—There was no quarrel between the parties until someone fostered the present state of affairs to run up costs. The first my client knew was the issue of the writ. My client is quite willing to settle the case if the plaintiff will finish the work.

Mr. Davidson—I should never agree to any proposal that did not give my client his costs. I submit he is entitled to judgment.

His Lordship—Although he has not finished his work?

Mr. Davidson—My client is prepared to do the work. I object to the whole counter claim in principle.

His Lordship—I do not think you are entitled to judgment on the pleadings.

Mr. Davidson—The defendant has had plenty of time in which to go into this matter. Mr. Hazeland approached my client two days before this matter came on for trial.

His Lordship—The Chinese are not children though they may not know the law.

Mr. Davidson—As Mr. Hazeland was in a confidential position it was an unprofessional act. Mr. Goldring should have filed his counter claim.

Mr. E. H. Hazeland, architect, was called. In his evidence he stated that there had been no trouble between the parties until the writ was issued. Witness then stated that he saw the plaintiff on Tuesday afternoon last at his office and there he told plaintiff that he was to receive \$400 as soon as it was drawn and that he would receive the balance when the work was completed. Plaintiff informed him that he would go to his solicitors and get them to write to Mr. Goldring withdrawing the case. Witness also saw Mr. Chee and informed him of this. It was agreed that each side pay its own costs. As to the counter claim he told plaintiff it would be settled.

Cross-examined—He thought it would take \$200 to put the premises in perfect condition. He remembered Mr. Davidson coming to his office before the case came on for a copy of the contract. On that occasion he told Mr. Davidson the whole thing could be put right in six hours. The drains could be put right in six hours, the woodwork. It would cost about \$20 to repair the drains. He accounted for the remaining \$180 by the number of things not done according to specification, such as bolts, hinges, etc., not being according to the specified size and the woodwork badly put together. Planks would have to be replaced.

Were these defective planks there at the date when you gave this certificate?—Yes, but the contractor said he would put the work in order.

You gave a certificate for the final payment of \$300 although you know there was \$200 worth of work remaining to be done and the plaintiff was bound under his contract to keep the premises in repair for another month?—It was a Chinese festival and he promised to do the work. I understood the job was going to pay him. That was the reason the certificate was given.

You relied on his word?—Yes.

You must have found him reliable?—He was fairly honest.

His Lordship—You say the contract is not finished?

Witness—The drain is not finished.

You admit the amount is due subject to the drain being done?—Yes.

Mr. Goldring—We have not wanted to fight. This has been stirred up by an intermediary.

Mr. Davidson objected.

His Lordship—There is nothing but this small matter of the drain.

Mr. Goldring—It is eminently a case for settlement.

His Lordship—Can I say the work is finished?

Mr. Davidson—I don't think your Lordship can say anything at all without hearing the evidence. You must either adjourn it or give the plaintiff judgment.

His Lordship—I would like to hear you on that point.

Mr. Davidson—We say we are under no obligation to finish the drain because the defendants closed the old contract and made a new one.

His Lordship—Can I decide without hearing evidence on that point?

Mr. Davidson—If the counter claim is filed you cannot.

His Lordship—What is your counter claim?

Mr. Goldring—For the amount of this, and overtime.

Subsequently Mr. Goldring asked for an adjournment and Mr. Davidson thereupon asked for the costs for the day. Ultimately his Lordship granted Mr. Davidson costs for the day and adjourned the hearing until Wednesday.

EMIGRATION AGENT DUPED.

Before Mr. J. E. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday in earth cooie was presented by an emigration agent on charges of assault and robbery.

From the evidence it appeared that complainant approached the defendant at Yamnati and asked him if he would emigrate to Singapore. Defendant said he would, and was boarded and lodged by the complainant for three days. Then he was transferred to a boarding house in Hongkong, where he spent a day at the emigration agent's expense. After reflecting on his intended trip he decided not to go to Singapore, and informed the complainant that he had changed his mind. He had an old mother here to support, he said, and if he went abroad he might never see her again. The emigration agent then demanded that he should refund the expenses to which he had been put, but the cooie informed him that he had no money. Defendant was then taken into the boarding house, soundly thrashed, and released.

Happening to pass the same boarding establishment yesterday afternoon, the defendant was again pulled inside by the complainant and about four other men, and once more he was beaten. But on this occasion he turned, and picking up a piece of iron, struck the emigration agent a blow on the head, inflicting a nasty wound. The complainant then fled to Yamnati and reported to Inspector McHardy that the defendant had assaulted him, forced open a drawer in his house, and robbed him of \$20. Inspector McHardy accompanied the complainant to his house, and there found that the drawer mentioned was locked. On questioning the complainant, the latter gave the explanation that he had left his money on top of the chest of drawers. Another witness called by the complainant said the money fell on to the floor, and the defendant snatched it.

His Worship did not believe the story for the prosecution, and dismissed the case.

## THE PEAK MURDER.

The hearing continued before Mr. J. E. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday of the charge of murder preferred against three natives, who were alleged to have killed a compatriot at the Peak on October 22nd.

Detective-Sergeant Torrett prosecuted, and Mr. R. D. Atkinson (of Messrs. Dancer, Looker and Deacon) appeared for two of the defendants.

The evidence of Sergeant McKay regarding the identification of the third defendant closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Atkinson intimated that he would reserve his defence as regarded the second defendant.

Defendants were then cautioned and made statements.

The first said he was on his way to the tram station to carry his master. When he reached Jardine's home (Mr. Gresson's residence) he saw Jardine's coolies fighting there, and stood for four or five minutes watching the fight. Then his foki arrived and they proceeded to the station. His master arrived by the 12.15 tram and defendant took him home to his tiffin. Then he returned to "Jardine's home" to see the result of the fight. A cook called a inkong, and defendant ran back to his master's house.

European P. C. No. 1 arrested him. His master told him not to be alarmed, but to go with the officer. The constable took him to where the corpse was lying, thence to the Police Station. The inkong accompanied them, and at the station accused him of killing deceased.

The second defendant said he was a foki to the first. As they passed "Jardine's home" there was a fight going on between Jardine's coolies. While watching the fight he was struck on the head with a stone and some blood got on to his trousers. He had two pairs of trousers on and taking off one pair at a friend's, hung them on a piece of bamboo. While sitting down a constable arrested him.

The third defendant said he arrived in Hongkong on October 5th. On the following day the police boarded his junk and searched it. When questioned about arms he spoke in a rather loud tone, and the police arrested him. He thought at the time, he was arrested for creating a disturbance. He told the police he was formerly employed by Mr. Gresson, and utterly by Mr. Wise. He was away in the country for seven months, and had just returned when he was arrested. The European constable told him it was Mr. Gresson's coolies who killed the man. Defendant told him it was two years since he had been Mr. Gresson's coolie.

The first defendant was called and gave evidence on the lines of his statement.

Mr. C. Holworthy said he resided at No. 51, the Peak. The first defendant was one of his chair coolies. On October 22nd, he instructed his coolies to meet him at the tram station at 12.30 p.m. He caught either the tram leaving at 12.15 or 12.30 p.m. On arrival at the Peak his chair was waiting, the first defendant being one of the bearers. This defendant did not show any signs of having hurried, and his uniform was clean.

The first defendant had been engaged by him about three months. He gave every satisfaction. In reply to his Worship witness said the second defendant was acting as substitute to one of his coolies on October 22nd.

After hearing further evidence his Worship remanded the case until Monday.

## DREADFUL THREATS.

At the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. J. E. Wood a long robed native was charged with demanding \$50 by menaces from a girl in Belcher Street. There was a second charge against the same defendant of obtaining \$20 by menaces. Four other natives were in the dock on the charge of aiding and abetting the first defendant.

Wong Sai Kung, told the Court a crowd of men entered her room on the evening of the 17th instant, and she invited them to sit down, smoke and drink tea. They sent for opium and smoked it, conversing as they smoked. The same crowd, which included the defendants, had been to her house on five different nights. They raised the question of a previous assault case, and told her she was the instigator of that quarrel. The first defendant then ordered her to go to the police station and get his name struck off the record. Witness said she had nothing to do with the matter. The crowd then threatened her that if she refused they would blind her with pepper, tar her head and stab her to death. Her hair, they said, would be cut, she would be rolled over and made flat, and she would not be allowed to earn a livelihood. In fact, she would be doomed. After some of the patrolmen had been arrested four other men called at her house and told her a sergeant was going to arrest her. She was so frightened that she went into hiding.

At this stage witness, who was an exceedingly reliable one, so confused the Court with counter statements that his Worship found it necessary to ask her to repeat part of her evidence.

Witness—I can repeat it ten times if you want me to do so.

His Worship intimated that he was not anxious to hear it so often.

Witness—I am only telling you that I could do if you wanted me to. I am laying my grievances before you because I know very well that these men are trying to stop me from earning a livelihood. They said they were members of the Triad Society, and I could do between going to their Club and paying them \$20.

His Worship—She is the worst witness I have ever struck, I think.

Inspector Robertson—She tells an awful lot.

His Worship—And you cannot stop her.

Witness then spoke to pawing her bangles for \$20, which she handed to the first defendant.

He wanted her to go and change the money into twenty cent pieces, but she declined.

On the suggestion of Inspector Robertson his Worship asked the witness who gave her a black eye.

Witness—My heart was palpitating to such an extent that I could not see who struck me.

The hearing was adjourned.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## "EMPEROR" STEAMERS.

The rumour that the Emperor steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are to be transferred to the Pacific service, and faster vessels built for the Atlantic service, is confirmed by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy. The announcement creates no surprise, says a Montreal despatch, and shipping men expect that contracts for the new vessels will soon be given.

## THE N.Y.K. KAMO-MARU.

When the N.Y.K. steamer Kamo Maru reached London a large number of guests journeyed down to the Royal Albert Dock by invitation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to inspect the steamer. At the luncheon which was served in the dining-saloon, Mr. T. H. James, the London manager, presided. After the toast of "The Mikado" and "The King," the chairman proposed "Prosperity to the Anglo-Japanese Trade." He expressed regret that the completion of the Kamo Maru had coincided with the great commercial depression which had set in all over the world. He thought, however, that the tide would soon turn in favour of prosperity. Mr. George Dancer, chairman of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, in his toast, expressed his confidence in the future of the Japanese trade with England, and to which Mr. Nakata, Japanese Consul-General in London, responded. The other toasts were "The Captain and Officers," proposed by Mr. A. F. White, technical adviser of the company in Tokyo, and replied to by Captain Sommer and the chairman.

## A YEAR'S SHIPPING.

A Blue Book has been published by the Board of Trade on the navigation and shipping of the United Kingdom for 1907. The general figures for the kingdom's foreign trade show an increase on those of 1906. They were as follows:

Entered	1906	1907
Cleared	70,890	73,845
The figures relating to British vessels only in 1907 were—		
Entered	30,879	40,415,618
Cleared	36,821	40,694,624

In the coasting trade, however, with coarser and bulkier British vessels engaged show a decline, while the foreigners have increased rapidly.

The crews of the British vessels were made up of 194,848 Britons, 37,694 foreigners, and 44,604 lascars.

The vessels registered under the Merchant Shipping Act show an increase, the figures for the last three years being—

1905	37,317
1906	38,372
1907	38,342

The United Kingdom building record, exclusive of vessels built for the Navy or for foreigners during the year, also shows an increase—

1905	999
1906	1,153
1907	1,266

The tonnage for 1907 was 740,812.

## A NEW PROPELLER.

A series of trials have recently been carried out at the Edgbaston reservoir of Ireland's patent propeller. Messrs. Savory and Co., marine engineers, who supervised the trials fitted an ordinary up-to-date propeller to a steam launch, and after carefully noting speed they fitted Ireland's accessory blades to the same propeller. In every test these blades are reported to have proved a distinct advantage, both in speed and power, and it is claimed that when they are fitted to ocean-going vessels the time occupied in long-distance voyages will be considerably reduced.

## FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE TONG-SHAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.  
Mr. Mitchell-Thomson (Lanark, N.W., Opp.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had any information as to the dismissal of the principal of the Tong-shan Engineering College, without previous reference to the engineer-in-chief of the Northern Railway; and whether, seeing that the college was maintained from the earnings of a railway mortgaged to British bondholders, he would make inquiry as to the circumstances.

Sir E. Grey—The facts of the case are as follows:—The principal of the college was engaged in 1905. By the terms of his engagement three months' notice was to be given by either side to terminate it. About a month ago the principal received notice under this clause. His Majesty's Minister at Peking has been asked to intervene on the principal's behalf on the ground that six months' notice is usual, and Sir John Jordan has appealed to the Director-General of Railways in regard to the case. The matter is still under consideration.

THE CHINESE NORTHERN RAILWAYS.  
Mr. Mitchell-Thomson asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the number of dismissals of British engineers from the Chinese Northern Railways, whether Article 6 of the Loan Contract of October 10, 1898, expressly restricted the right of dismissal to cases of incompetency and misconduct; and what steps his Majesty's Government proposed to take, in view of the British financial interests involved in the railways, to prevent the persistent violation of this article.

Sir E. Grey—I am informed that two traffic inspectors on the railway have received notices of dismissal, and Mr. Grey, the engineer-in-chief, has protested to the director against the step, but no official information has reached his Majesty's Minister in China, either from Mr. Kinder or from the British and Chinese Corporation, as agents of the bondholders. Sir John Jordan is, however, inquiring into the matter, and as to the bearing of Article 6 of the Loan Contract of October 10, 1898, on these cases. The article in question provides that the principal members of the railway staff may, in the event of their misconduct or incompetency, be dismissed after consultation with the chief engineer.

THE USE OF DRUGS IN CHINA.  
Mr. Rees in the House of Commons asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the edict of the Chinese Government banning the introduction into and manufacture and sale within the Empire of morphia and hypodermic appliances indicated that the suppression of the use of opium implied measures to other drugs in place thereof; and whether the Foreign Office was in possession of any information to show that this was the case.

Mr. J. A. Pease—The prohibition of the general importation of morphia into China, except on certain conditions, was agreed to by his Majesty's Government in Article XI of the Commercial Treaty between China and Great Britain of 1902. The prohibition contained in that article should not be taken as implying any force on all other Trade Powers agreeing to its conditions, has, however, only recently been fulfilled. The edict has, therefore, no direct connexion with the measures adopted for the suppression of the use of opium. Whether the suppression of the use of opium in China, if successfully accomplished, would have to any extent, the effect indicated in the question is a matter on which my right hon. friend cannot express an opinion. It is not implied in the edict.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. str. Takasaki Maru (Bombye Line) left Singapore on the 17th inst., and is expected here on the 24th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. Tanaka Maru (Austrian Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Nagasaki on the 17th inst., and is expected here on the 24th inst.

The Ben Line str. Benmore, from Leith, Antwerp, and London left Singapore on 17th inst. for this port.

The N.Y.K. str. Tanaka Maru (Austrian Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Nagasaki on the 17th inst., and is expected here on the 24th inst.

The Ben Line str. Benmore, from Leith, Antwerp, and London left Singapore on 17th inst. for this port.

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The Ben Line str. Benmore, from Leith, Antwerp, and London left Singapore on 17th inst. for this port.

## THE KING'S MESSAGE TO INDIA.

SIMLA, November 1st.  
His Majesty the King-Emperor's Message on the jubilee of Queen Victoria's Proclamation is as follows—

1. It is now fifty years, since Queen Victoria, my beloved mother and my august predecessor on the Throne of these realms, for diverse weighty reasons with the advice and consent of Parliament, took upon herself the government of the territories theretofore administered by the Hon. East India Company. We deem this a fitting anniversary on which to greet the Princes and Peoples of India in commemoration of the exalted task then solemnly undertaken. Half a century is but a brief span in your long annals, yet this half century that ends to-day will stand amid the floods of your history as a far-shining landmark.

The proclamation of the direct supremacy of the Crown sealed the unity of Indian Government and opened a new era. The journey was arduous and the advance may have sometimes seemed slow, but the incorporation of many strangely diversified communities and of some three hundred millions of the human race under British guidance and control has proceeded steadily and without a pause. We survey our labours of the past century with clear gaze and good conscience.

2. Difficulties such as attend all human rule in every age and place have risen up from day to day. They have been faced by the servants of the British Crown with toil and courage and patience, with deep counsel and a resolution that has never faltered nor shaken. If errors have occurred the agents of my Government have spared no pains and no self-sacrifice to correct them; if abuses have been proved, rigorous hands have laboured to apply a remedy.

3. No secret of the Empire can avert the scourge of drought and plague, but experienced administrators have done all that skill and devotion are capable of doing to mitigate these dire calamities of nature. For a longer period than was ever known in your land before you have escaped the dire calamities of war within your borders. Internal peace has been unbroken.

4. In the great Charter of 1858 Queen Victoria gave you noble assurance of her earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer the Government for the benefit of all residents therein. The schemes that have been diligently framed and executed for promoting your material conveniences and advance—schemes unsurpassed in their magnitude and their boldness—bear witness before the world to the zeal with which that benignant promise has been fulfilled.

5. The rights and privileges of the Feudatory Princes and Ruling Chiefs have been respected, preserved and guarded and the loyalty of the allegiance has been unswerving. No man among my subjects has been favoured, molested or disquieted by reason of his religious belief or worship. All men have enjoyed protection of the law. The law itself has been administered without disrespect to creed or caste, or usages and ideas rooted in your civilisation. It has been simplified in form and its machinery adjusted to the requirements of modern communities slowly entering a new world.

6. The charges conferred to my Government concerns the destinies of countless multitudes of men now and for ages to come, and it is a paramount duty to repress with a stern arm guilty conspiracies that have no just cause and no serious aim. These conspiracies I know to be abhorrent to the loyal and faithful character of the vast hosts of my Indian subjects, and I will not suffer them to turn me aside from my task of building up the fabric of security and order.

7. Unwilling that this historic anniversary should pass without some signal mark of Royal clemency and grace I have directed that, as was ordered on the memorable occasion of the Coronation Durbar in 1903, the sentences of persons, whom our Courts have duly punished for offences against the law should be remitted or in various degrees reduced, and it is my wish that wrong-doers may remain mindful of this act of mercy and may conduct themselves without offence henceforward.

8. Steps are being continuously taken to urge oblitterating distinctions of race as the test for access to posts of public authority and power. In this path I confidently expect and intend progress henceforward to be steadfast and sure. As education spreads, experience ripens, and the lessons of responsibility are well learned by the keen intelligence and apt capabilities of India.

9. From the first the principle of representative institutions began to be gradually introduced and the time has come when in the judgment of my Viceroy and Governor-General and others of my Counsellors that principle may be prudently extended. Important classes among you, representing ideas that have been fostered and encouraged by British rule, claim equality of citizenship and greater rights in legislation and government. The politics satisfaction of such a claim will strengthen, set in motion, and sustain the progress of the administration will be all the more efficient if the officers who conduct it have greater opportunities of regular contact with those who influence and reflect common opinion about it. I will not speak of the measures that are now being diligently framed for these objects. They will speedily be made known to you and will, I am very confident, mark a notable stage in the beneficent progress of your affairs.

10. I recognise the valour and fidelity of my Indian troops and at the New Year I have ordered that opportunity should be taken to show in a substantial form this my high appreciation of their martial instincts, their splendid discipline and their faithful readiness of service.

11. The welfare of India was one of the objects dearest to the heart of Queen Victoria. By me ever since my visit in 1875 the interests of India, its Princes and People have been watched with an affectionate solicitude that time cannot weaken. My dear son the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales returned from their journey among you with warm attachment to your land, and true and earnest interest in its well-being and content. These sincere feelings of active sympathy and hope for India on the part of my Royal House and line only represent and they do most truly represent the deep and united will and purpose of the people of this Kingdom.

12. May Divine protection and favour attend the efforts of my administrators to bring about the achievement of a task as glorious as was ever committed to rulers and subjects in any state or empire of recorded time.

## BECHSTEIN PIANOS







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Hongkong, 13th August, 1906. 23

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By popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes. SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From 10 to 258 Gr. at 8s. 7d. and 10s. 6d. per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety. Inspection Invited.

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Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. [401]

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Hongkong, 7th August, 1908. 718

## THE SHANGHAI LIBEL CASE.

## THE SENTENCE.

Great interest was taken in the action for criminal libel against Mr. Henry O'Shea, editor and proprietor of the *China Gazette*, Shanghai.

Mr. Justice Bourne in the course of his summing up to the jury said: If Mr. O'Shea could show that what he said was true and that he said it for the public benefit then he was entitled to the jury's verdict. There were two points then to which the jury had to direct their attention. The first point was as to whether the libel was true, and the second was whether it was for the public benefit that it should be published.

With regard to the truth of the charges they were in rather a more difficult position than they might have been, because Mr. O'Shea had not given the exact facts on which he strove to justify his libel. To make this quite clear he would explain that one of the charges was that Judge Willey had plotted notorious swindlers. Now if it had been pleaded in writing that between certain dates and in a particular manner he had plotted Black, and that Black was a notorious swindler and then a similar fact about other notorious swindlers, the jury would want nothing to be satisfied of except that these allegations were true, and they would, on being satisfied, say that this libel of Judge Willey was justified. But they had nothing like that. His Lordship said they went rapidly over the charges one by one leaving the jury to decide how far they justified the libel. One of the most important matters which had been adduced by the defendant in support of his libel was the reference which Judge Willey had made at one time that he was going to deal with Judge Willey as a private person. He had every respect for the sister Court in this place, but what he thought it necessary to say he would say without the least compunction. There was the charge against Mr. O'Shea that he was disreputable and that he went over from the support of the Japanese to the Russians. With regard to the latter he said himself that he had been chaffed about that. About the first part being disreputable—Judge Willey said that he came new to this place and gathered from his friends and from people he met what he understood to be the reputation of Mr. O'Shea and what he said to the people at Washington was exactly what he gathered from what people told him in Shanghai. Now the jury had to consider whether what he said was making a brown sheep a little darker. The jury must remember that when Judge Willey said these things of Mr. O'Shea he was under the impression that what he said amounted to saying that a virtuous person was a blackguard that would be serious; but if it was only a slight exaggeration, his Lordship did not see how this would help Mr. O'Shea. The jury would remember that there was one other thing which was said and that was that Mr. O'Shea's paper did not enter the best homes. Mr. Willey did not know whether the paper was taken at the houses of his friends and the jury must judge for themselves whether these were reasonable conclusions for him to draw or gross exaggerations. The evidence adduced in this Court as to the examination of the lawyers left a nasty taste in the mouth. Judge Willey had the discretion of dealing with these persons as he chose, but it did seem to his Lordship that if Mr. O'Shea had criticized that proceeding with candour and sincerity he would have been justified in doing so. What his Lordship did not like was that there was a confusion between the literary examination and moral character. He did not see why that should have been. If Mr. Holcombe wished to go up for examination, he did not see why Judge Willey should advise him that he had better not. Judge Willey might have said that he had better come up again in six months. The examination and certificates as to moral character should have been kept quite distinct. The man should have been told: "Here are your papers and you have failed. You had better come up again in six months." The way this matter had been dealt with had created the feeling amongst these lawyers that they had not had, to use a slang expression, "a run for their money." What was done his Lordship thought was harsh and precipitate, in fact Judge Willey himself had acknowledged that it was too short notice. About that his Lordship thought that if Mr. O'Shea had made this criticism that the result of the examination, and of the investigation as to moral character should have been decided separately and that these old lawyers should have been told more than seven days' notice and that they had been dealt with in a harsh way, that would have been justified, but no more. Turning to the question of the Water-lower district, his Lordship said that the jury knew what had been alleged. There it seemed to him also that there was some degree of harshness; not that he could say that the Judge of the American Court was to blame, for what had been done was done legally, but there was a discretion and it was a question of whether this discretion had been judiciously exercised. A celebrated English Judge had said: "Let us determine matters here so that they shall stand with the reason of mankind when debated abroad." It seemed to his Lordship that this matter had been dealt with rather too much in a hurry; it was like blazing into the brown instead of picking off the birds one by one as opportunity offered.

The other evidence which had been adduced in support of the libel His Lordship referred to in terms which showed that it had carried very little weight with him, and then proceeded to say that the jury had been counsel on both sides and he had endeavoured to direct their attention to the facts on which this libel was stated to be based. Now what they ought to do was to compare the facts with the libel itself and they had to say to themselves "Can these facts support such a weight of opprobrium as we read in this libel?" This libel was not couched in calm words of reason, but in a hot blast of invectives. The jury had to say whether this was true for half true, or if it was quite untrue. If they found that these things which were stated were true, they had to consider whether they were written for the benefit of the public. It was quite legal to discuss and criticize the decisions of Judges, but such criticism must not be a cloak for personal spite or attacks on character. Criticism of their judgments was welcome to Judges who were not to do justice, but such criticism must be couched in language respectful to the Judge who was clothed for the time being with the power given by the State. Now his Lordship could not say that there was nothing to criticize; he thought there was a great deal to criticize and he thought that there was a great deal for which Judge Willey could not possibly be blamed.

With regard to Judge Willey himself it was with the greatest reluctance that his Lordship said anything, but in the interests of justice he thought that he ought to say that a criticism which the *China Gazette* might have brought forward to the public benefit of the community, American citizens and the Judge himself was that he need not have been in such a hurry, and that if he had settled down quietly and without any question of lawyers, and if there were any black sheep, he would have had an opportunity of dealing with them as the question came along. It was not his Lordship's business to enter upon criticism at all, but he wanted the jury to understand what Mr. O'Shea might have said in order that they might see what he had no right to say. A criticism of that sort with candour and sincerity would have been legal and it would have been the duty of any newspaper here to have it. But it seemed to his Lordship that the particular libel went very far beyond that. It went beyond the bounds of anything the public benefit could require. A case might arise where a Judge ought to be removed from office. It was so, would not a sincere man have gone about that matter in a very different manner? Would he not have stated facts in moderation and commented upon them calmly? Would he not have left these citizens of the United States residing in China to bring these more gross charges in a right way? Ought Mr. O'Shea here to have attacked the Judge of another nation in such a way as to bring his administration into contempt? Of course the jury must weigh the evidence with cool heads and do their duty between the Crown and the accused. It seemed to his Lordship that the jury must look at the charges and see whether Mr. O'Shea had proved all of them. If he had proved all of them to be true, then they had to see if they ought to have been published for the public benefit, and if they ought to have been published in the manner in which they were published. Unless the jury believed that it was all true and that it was all for the public benefit to publish them in this way then they must find him guilty.

Mr. Ellis asked his Lordship to instruct the jury as to any reasonable doubt they might have.

His Lordship said that Mr. O'Shea published libellous matter. In the ordinary way he would direct the jury to find a verdict of guilty. Then the statute came in and said that the onus was thrown on the defendant and he had got to prove the truth of it and that that was published in the public interest. He must prove it all. Mr. Ellis said that the jury might have a reasonable doubt as to whether he had proved all the charges and had satisfied them as to the benefit.

His Lordship said that of course if the jury were in doubt, having given the matter their sincere consideration, and they still remained in doubt as to what they ought to do, they would give the accused the benefit of that doubt. The jury had one issue to try and that was whether Mr. O'Shea had shown that this palpable libel was true and whether it was for the public benefit. The jury would consider their verdict.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict. On returning to Court the jury answered that they found defendant guilty. Defendant had nothing to say, and sentence was about to be passed when the Crown Advocate rose and said—My Lord, I think perhaps, it would be right if I would say that as far as the Crown is concerned in this case, and as to the object of this case is to put an end to such libels of the Judge of a friendly Power, as far as the Crown is concerned, we leave it entirely at the Lordship's discretion. The Crown is quite satisfied with such a sentence as will mark the fact of the libel, and the private complainant wishes nothing in the way of an extreme penalty. All the Crown desires is that in the interests of the public, and of the two Courts, the libel be marked as one which cannot be pressed for a heavy sentence.

His Lordship (addressing the defendant)—Henry David O'Shea, you have had a very careful trial, and you have been very ably defended. I do not see that any reasonable man could have come to any other conclusion under the law as it is, than that conclusion the jury has come to. I think it is the conclusion that any man who has heard this case must have come to. When you wrote those words you must have known that you were writing a gross libel about a man who was just returning to begin his duties as Judge of the Court of a friendly nation here. I have considered the reason—I must say that there was something to provoke you—I have considered that. I have also very carefully considered the remarks of Mr. Wilkinson, and the fact that the prosecution merely wished to have justice done, and does not call for a heavy sentence. I am very sorry it happens to be my duty to pass sentence upon you at all, but it is my duty, and I sentence you to two months' imprisonment as a misdemeanant of the first division. On behalf of the defendant I wish now to make an application. Defendant has asked me to represent to you that being in the position he is, perhaps your Lordship may say if he can be allowed out on bail for two or three days, for the purpose of making certain arrangements with regard to his business.—Bail will be of such a character as will probably satisfy your Lordship, and also all the requirements and wishes of my friend the Crown Advocate.

The Crown Advocate—I have no precedent in my mind, and the responsibility is too great for me. I leave it entirely to your Lordship.

His Lordship—I do not see how it can be done. I will make this arrangement. He can for two days see people in the presence of the chief constable of the goal for the purpose of giving directions. I do not know of any precedent for any other indulgence than that. (To the jury) I am very much obliged to you, gentlemen, for your careful attention to this case. It has occupied your time for several days, and you will be exempted from further service for this year and the three succeeding years. We are all very much indebted to you.

## LADIES' DRESSES.

## FIGURES OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

A case of much interest to ladies was heard in the London Law Courts last month before Mr. Justice Channell. Mr. Sydney Jacob Lyons, carrying on business as Sydney and Co., wholesale costumeur, of Prince's-street, Hanover-square, sued Mr. Robert McKay, a draper, of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, for the price of dresses and robes supplied. The defendant, who had paid a certain amount into court, pleaded that the condition that the goods should be that American size and style was not fulfilled.

Mr. Ffolkes, K.C., Mr. Harold Brandon, and Mr. Yattman appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. Macnaughton for the defendant.

On June 24, 1907, it appeared, Mr. Hoffman, purchasing agent of the defendant, visited the plaintiff's establishment and gave a considerable order for dresses to be put in hand. He saw samples, and the order was executed on "the 44-inch model."

He called again on July 19 and saw all the costumes, which were afterwards delivered. The costumes, with one or two exceptions, were tried on by a young woman in his presence. The unfinished costumes had been shown on a dummy model.

A for delivery of the goods complaint was made that they had not been made "on the American model" in accordance, the defendant said, with the order.

Mr. Lyons, who gave evidence in support of his case, stated that at the interview nothing was said by Mr. Hoffman about size of American style. He did not think that such a thing as "an American model" existed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, Mr. Lyons said his business was strictly wholesale, and he dealt in materials for ladies' dresses, trimmings, lace, and so on. He had made for the American trade.

Asked about his stock model, he said the waist was a full 23½ in. to 24½ in. bust, a full 40 in., the length of the skirt was from 44 in. to 46 in.

Some people are larger and some smaller?—We have seen them larger and smaller. It was taken for granted that the stock size was, unless some other was mentioned.

Do you know that American ladies vary in their dimensions from English ladies?—I cannot say that I do.

Orders were executed from the goods shown. For instance, if he were showing a gown like the learned counsel's he would say, "I will make a gown like that." (Laughter.)

His Lordship: Gentlemen are not so particular as ladies. (Laughter.)

STANDARD MODEL. Miss Beatrice Crichton, the young woman at the plaintiff's establishment, who tried on the dresses, said American models or sizes were not mentioned by Mr. Hoffman.

Answering Mr. Pollock, the witness said she could try on both the 44 and the 42 size.

The 44 are larger, I presume, than the 42?—Yes, but the 44 is rather large for me. The ordinary stock size was 44.

Mr. W.E. Richards, costume buyer to Messrs. Peter Robinson, said he had never heard of "the American model."

Mr. Elizabeth Cummings, manageress to the plaintiff, said she had never heard of "the American model." Their establishment never used the 42 in. stands.

Mr. Edward White said he had considerable experience in the costume trade. When they ordered from Paris the size supplied was 44. Certain houses in France made 42.

For the defence, the evidence of Mr. Hoffman, which had been taken in Canada, was read. He said he ordered the goods on American models, having seen the French models.

He was asked the difference between the French and the American models, and replied, "The French models are more slender in the waist, and I believe the French costumes are longer than the American. Some of the French trail on the ground." Costumes of that kind, he added, would not sell in Canada and America. "I do not think," he said, "you could even give them away; they would not fit anybody."

Other witnesses had given evidence abroad to a similar effect, one of them stating, "American models are larger than Canadian models." It would spoil the style of the costumes to shorten the skirts so as to suit American ladies' requirements.

During the arguments, Mr. Pollock remarked, "If two ladies went into a room and found they were similarly dressed, they would be much annoyed." (Laughter.)

Judgment was given for the plaintiff for £129 2s. 1d.

## "A COUNTRY GIRL."

[1575]

## THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

## SOLE AGENTS.

TO BE OBTAINED EVERYWHERE.

DRINK

"ASAHI" &amp; "SAPPORO" BEER

[155]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Company's Steamship.

"NAMSANG" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m., the 20th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1908. 16

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## S.S. "BENLOMOND," FROM MIDDLEBROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd Nov., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th Nov., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd Nov., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1908. 1577

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Company's Steamship.

"E. FRANZ FERDINAND," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

This Steamer brings Cargo from Venice or a.s. "Metzovich," transhipped at Trieste.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 23rd inst., will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WILKINSON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1908. 3

## AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

## THE Steamship.

"MATOPPO," Captain Dorman, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 24th Nov., at 3 p.m.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th Nov. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1908. 1589

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM EUROPE.

## THE H. A. L. Steamship.

Capt. von Dühren, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TON-DAV.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th Nov., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd Nov. at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1908. 1581

## GUNS.

DIRECT from the Manufacturers at Lowest Prices.—12 bore Double Breach loaders from 30k. each. Illustrated catalogue of latest models: Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, etc., post free.

118, C. JAMES & REYNOLDS, George Street, Minorities, London, E.C., Eng.

As Supplied to the HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THORNE'S OLD VAT

PER CASE \$15



THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD BY SINCE 1831

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA &amp; MANILLA.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.



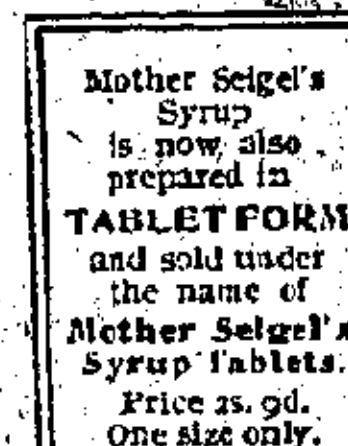
RIGAUD'S KANANGA OF JAPAN TOILET WATER

of Imitations.

RIGAUD & Co. PERFUMERS

8, rue Vivienne, 8 Paris-France

## FOR HEALTH, VIGOUR &amp; COMFORT



Health is the true wealth. Without it all other is of little value, for nothing can make up for its absence. Now to be healthy you must have a healthy stomach, for digestion is the very main-spring of life. And so you will be wise to take Mother Seigel's Syrup. This great medicine, purely vegetable in composition, has gone on curing indigestion and kindred ills for nearly forty years, and is known and valued all over the world. It restores the stomach and liver to their natural activity, and thus makes indigestion impossible. Mrs. Cornwell, 26, Hanover Buildings, Tooley Street, London, S.E., writing on January 13 last, says: "I had pain at the pit of my stomach after eating, last appetite, was troubled with frequent heart-ache, and altogether out of health. I tried many things, but only Mother Seigel's Syrup cured me."

take MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP







# PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	SICILIA	On 22nd Nov.	Freight and Passenger.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	About 26th Nov.	Freight and Passenger.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	OCEANA	Noon, 28th Nov.	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO PORT	SOMALI	On 2nd Dec.	Freight and Passenger.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1908.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	On 21st Nov., 4 P.M.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 21st Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COON FOWN, CAIRNS, COWEN, VILLE, SYDNEY, with Transshipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"CHANGSHA"	On 24th Nov., Noon.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 24th Nov., 4 P.M.
HAI PHONG	"CHIHLI"	On 25th Nov., 9 A.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 1st Dec., 4 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. RETURN SALOON PASSENGERS, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
Hongkong, 20th November, 1908.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

# HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

## EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports. Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's Arabian and Persian Service to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

### NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	FOR MARSHALLS, HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. ISTRIA ... 5th Dec.	S.S. SITHONIA ... 4th Dec.
S.S. BARCELONA ... 17th Dec.	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
S.S. ANDALUSIA ... 27th Dec.	S.S. SEGOVIA ... 8th Dec.
S.S. SAXONIA ... 9th Jan., 09.	FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
	S.S. SCANDIA ... 22nd Dec.

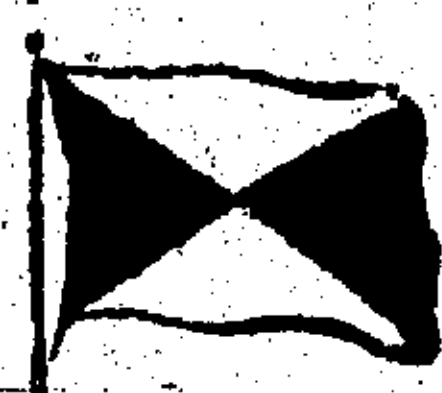
Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

# EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI. RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. GOTENBURG.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE and BALTIC PORTS	"CANTON"	20th November.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SIAM"	29th November.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE and COPENHAGEN	"SIAM"	End of December.

For Further Particulars, apply to  
Hongkong, 12th November, 1908.MELOHRS & CO.,  
AGENTS.

## HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon and Staterooms. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSE carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 21st Nov., Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 28th Nov., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1908.

# CHARGEURS REUNIS FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

## ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

OUTWARD via Suez:—Antwerp, Dunkirk, La Pallice, Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, Chifu, Peking, Tientsin, Kobe, Yokohama, Genoa to Hongkong in 30 DAYS. NAPLES to Hongkong in 23 DAYS. Unique Opportunity to make a Tour in North China and Japan with Great Speed, Safety and Comfort.

TRANS-PACIFIC:—Victoria (B.C.) Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco.

CONNECTING WITH CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Freight to Overland } via Vancouver  
Passengers to Overland and Europe }  
Yokohama to Vancouver 13 Days  
Yokohama to London and Paris 28 Days

HOMEWARD via MAGELLAN STRAITS:—Mexico, River Plate, Brazil, La Pallice, Liverpool.

### PROPOSED SAILINGS:

= CORSE ... 26th Nov. AMIRAL MAGON ... 4th March 09  
= AMIRAL DUPRE ... 11th Jan. 09

= New Twin Screw, 16,000 tons Displacement, 1st Class accommodation, Splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.  
† Intermediate Class and Rates of Passage. All Round the World Tickets by these boats.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

P. NALIN, ACTING AGENT,  
FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1908.

# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES 1908.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	KANAGAWA MARU Capt. N. Ohno Tons 6163	WEDNESDAY, 25th Nov., at Daylight
VIETNAM, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU Capt. T. Murai Tons 6161	WEDNESDAY, 9th Dec., at Daylight
SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa Tons 6320	TUESDAY, 24th Nov., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE, and BRISBANE	KAGA MARU Capt. G. S. Lapraik Tons 6301	TUESDAY, 8th Dec., at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine Tons 3817	FRIDAY, 27th Nov., at Noon
SHANGHAI and KOBE	NIKKO MARU Capt. A. E. Moses Tons 5539	THURSDAY, 24th Dec., at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAGESHIMA MARU Capt. T. Arakawa Tons 4687	SATURDAY, 21st Nov., at Noon
	NIKKO MARU Capt. A. E. Moses Tons 5539	WEDNESDAY, 25th Nov., at Noon
	TAKASAKI MARU Capt. A. Moser Tons 4570	THURSDAY, 26th Nov., at Noon
	BINGO MARU Capt. A. Christiansen Tons 6247	SATURDAY, 28th Nov., at Daylight

\* Omitting Yokohama.

† Fitted with Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraphy. Cargo only.  
† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For Further Information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &amp;c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,

Hongkong 17th November, 1908.

MANAGER.

# THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

HEAD OFFICE: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.  
TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBIRIAN RAILWAY.  
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.  
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.  
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.  
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Head Office for the Far East:—  
16, DES VOGES ROAD,  
HONGKONG.Japan Office:  
14, WATER STREET,  
YOKOHAMA.

# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ONCE ABOUT
TJIMAHY	JAVA	First half of Nov.	AMOY	Second half of Nov.
TJILATJAP	—	—	JAVA	Second half of Nov.
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half of Nov.	JAVA	Second half of Nov.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of Nov.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Nov.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of Dec.	JAVA	First half of Dec.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Yok Buildings, 1st Floor.  
Hongkong, 6th November, 1908.

Telephone No. 315.

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

## HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS: FOR: LEAVING:

"HAICHING"	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.	FRIDAY, 20th Nov., at Noon.
"HAIYANG"	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.	TUESDAY, 24th Nov., at Noon.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1908.

1579

# SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE  
BETWEEN  
CHINA AND EUROPE VIA DAIREN (DALNY).

STEAMSHIP SERVICE—Regular Direct Weekly Service by the fast Passenger Steamer "Kobe Maru" (2,877 tons) sailing from Dairen every Monday and from Shanghai every Friday, in connection with the South Manchurian Express and Trans-Siberian Route (International Train de Luxe).

MAIN RAILWAY LINE—Semi-Weekly Express Service from Dairen to Kwantung (in connection with Siberian Express trains at Harbin) by a train composed of excellently equipped Sleeping and Dining Cars expressly built for the Company by the Pullman Car Co. (This Service is available after October 28th, 1908).

BRANCH RAILWAY LINES:  
Yingkou Line—For Yingkou (Newchang), 2 hours from Dairen.  
Fushun Line—For Fushun (Ningwang), 2 hours from Tashihchiao Junction.  
Anlung-Hsien Line—A light railway from Mukden to Antung-Hsien connecting with the Korean Government Railway.

RAILWAY HOTELS—"YAMATO" HOTELS (Tel. Add: "YAMATO").  
At DAIREN (Dalny), PORT ARTHUR and CHANGCHUN (KWANCHENGZU), and also very shortly at MUKDEN, all managed by the Company and provided with every convenience, luxury, and comfort.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Add: "MANTESSU." Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed., A.I., and Lieber's.

1303

# "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST ... \$10.00	FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON, BY THE PEARL RIVER ... 6.00
CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY: a Social and Political Novel, by C. J. Halcombe ... 3.50	HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, half yearly vol. bound ... 7.50
THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being an Historical Sketch to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891 ... 1.00	FIFTY YEARS ANGLICAN CHINESE CALENDAR, 1864 to 1913 ... 2.00
THE HONGKONG TYPHOON, Sept. 18th, 1906, Illustrated Account ... 0.50	RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG English Mail days 1874 to 1907 ... 2.00
TEMPORARY MINING REGULATIONS IN CHINA ... 0.50	BOMBAY RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail Days 1893 to 1905 ... 1.00
REGULATIONS FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA ... 0.50	CALLED OUT: or the Chang Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe ... 2.00
HONGKONG HANSADESPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Published Annually ... 4.00	SKETCH OF THE WEST RIVER ... 0.25
MOUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS and their Subsequent Use with the Ladyship Relief Column ... 1.00	PLAN OF VICTORIA ... 1.03
WARLIKE EXPLOITS OF THE MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh ... 1.00	" " KOWLOON ... 0.75
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TRADE MARK REGULATIONS IN CHINA ... 0.25	" " NEW TERRITORY ... 0.75
	" " CANTON ... 0.50
	POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM ... 5.20
	MAIL TABLES for 1908 ... 0.20 & 0.20

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

ON SALE.

## THE FIFTY YEARS

## ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中甲午十五

The Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AMERICA, in connection with the CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED.

General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1908.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.



# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN  
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS  
AND FORMOSA.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSU via SWATOW	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 22nd Nov., at 10 A.M.
AMOY	"SHOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 25th Nov., at 8 A.M.

\* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Cabins and Staterooms. Unrivalled.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1 Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.



